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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : <b>C07C 225/20, 255/59</b>		A1	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 98/33763</b>
			(43) International Publication Date: 6 August 1998 (06.08.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/01466 (22) International Filing Date: 27 January 1998 (27.01.98) (30) Priority Data: 08/792,811          30 January 1997 (30.01.97)          US (71) Applicant: AMERICAN HOME PRODUCTS CORPORATION [US/US]; Five Giralda Farms, Madison, NJ 07940-0874 (US). (72) Inventors: QUAGLIATO, Dominick, Anthony; 9 Cory Lane, Bridgewater, NJ 08807 (US). MATELAN, Edward, Martin; 2031 Polo Run Drive, Yardley, PA 19067 (US). ANTANE, Madelene, Miyoko; 14214 Marie Court, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648 (US). (74) Agents: ALICE, Ronald, W.; American Home Products Corporation, Patent Law Dept. - 2B, One Campus Drive, Parsippany, NJ 07054 (US) et al.		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>	
(54) Title: SUBSTITUTED HYDROXY-ANILINO DERIVATIVES OF CYCLOBUTENE-3,4-DIONES			
<div style="text-align: center;"> <p style="text-align: right;">(I)</p> </div>			
(57) Abstract  The compound of formula (I), wherein R <sup>1</sup> is straight chain alkyl, branched chain alkyl, cycloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, fluoroalkyl, or polyfluoroalkyl; and one of R <sup>2</sup> , R <sup>3</sup> and R <sup>4</sup> is hydroxyl and the other two are, independently, H, CN, halogen, alkyl or hydroxyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is useful as a smooth muscle relaxant.			

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**SUBSTITUTED HYDROXY-ANILINO**  
**DERIVATIVES OF CYCLOBUTENE-3,4-DIONES**

**BACKGROUND OF INVENTION**

The present invention relates to novel 1,2-diamino derivatives of cyclobutene 3,4-diones having pharmacological activity, to a process for their preparation, to pharmaceutical compositions containing them and to their use, via potassium channel modulation, in the treatment of disorders associated with smooth muscle contraction. Such disorders include, but are not limited to, urinary incontinence, hypertension, asthma, premature labor, irritable bowel syndrome, congestive heart failure, angina and cerebral vascular disease.

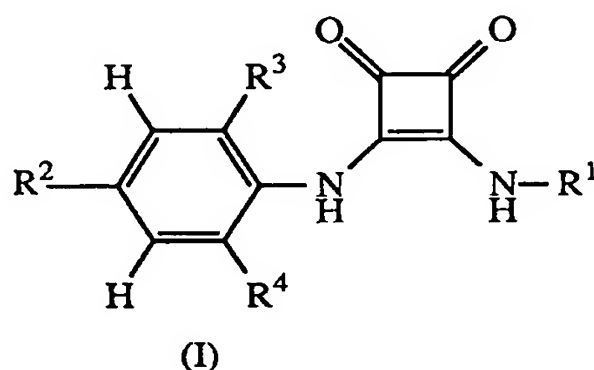
Stemp et al. (EP-426379) disclose a class of amino substituted cyclobutenedione derivatives of chromans described as having blood pressure lowering activity and bronchodilatory activity. Takeno et al. (Public Patent Disclosure Bulletin No. 6-92915) report a series of diaminocyclobuten-3,4-diones. Our own efforts in this area have been disclosed in the following US Patents: 5,464,867, 5,466,712, 5,403,853, 5,403,854, 5,397,790, and 5,401,753. Several series of 1-amino-2-phenylalkylamino-cyclobutene-3,4-diones are reported as H-2 receptor antagonists by Algieri et al. in US Patent 4,390,701. Several related 1-amino-2-phenoxyalkylamino derivatives are disclosed by Nohara et al. in US Patent 4,673,747. Additionally, US Patent 5,240,946 and EP-496561 disclose diaminocyclobuten-3,4-diones useful as NMDA antagonists.

The syntheses of variously substituted 1,2-diamino-cyclobutene-3,4-diones are described in the following publications: Tietze et al., Chem. Ber. 1991, 124, 1215; Tietze et al., Bioconjugate Chem. 1991, 2, 148; Ehrhardt et al., Chem. Ber. 1977, 110, 2506, Neuse et al., Liebigs Ann. Chem. 1973, 619, Ried et al., Liebigs Ann. Chem. 1973, 619, Kinney et al., J. Med. Chem. 1992, 35, 4702.

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**DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

In accordance with the present invention there is provided a group of compounds of the formula (I):



wherein:

R<sup>1</sup> is straight chain alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, branched chain alkyl of 3 to 10 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of 3 to 10 carbon atoms, hydroxyalkyl of 2 to 10 carbon atoms, fluoroalkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms or polyfluoroalkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms;

and one of R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> is hydroxyl and the other two are, independently, H, CN, halogen, alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms or hydroxyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

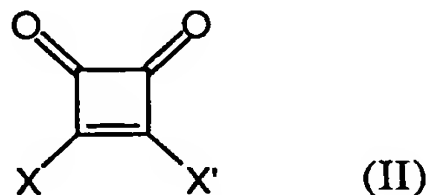
Preferred compounds of this invention are those wherein R<sup>1</sup> is straight chain alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, branched chain alkyl of 3 to 10 carbon atoms or fluoroalkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms. Particularly preferred compounds are those wherein R<sup>1</sup> is tert-butyl, tert-amyl or 2,2,1-trimethylpropyl. Also preferred are compounds wherein one of R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> is hydroxyl and the other two are, independently, H, CN or alkyl of 1 to 3. More preferred are compounds wherein R<sup>2</sup> is H or CN, compounds wherein one of R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> is hydroxyl and the other is H, CN or alkyl of 1 to 3.

It is understood that the definition of the compounds of formula (I), when R<sub>1</sub> contains an asymmetric carbon atom, encompasses all possible stereoisomers and mixtures thereof which possess the activity discussed below. In particular, it

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encompasses racemic modifications and any optical isomers which possess the indicated activity. Optical isomers may be obtained in pure form by standard separation techniques. The pharmaceutically acceptable salts are those derived from such organic and inorganic acids as: lactic, citric, acetic, tartaric, succinic, maleic, malonic, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, phosphoric, nitric, sulfuric, methanesulfonic and similarly known acceptable acids. Throughout this specification, reference to branched chain alkyl groups may include such groups as  $\alpha,\alpha$ -substituted branched chain alkyl in which the carbon atom adjacent to the nitrogen is tertiary, such as t-butyl, 1,1-dimethylpropyl, 3-methyl-3-pentyl, 3-ethyl-3-pentyl, 2,3-dimethyl-2-butyl, 2,3,3-trimethyl-2-butyl, 2,3-dimethyl-3-pentyl, and any similarly substituted branched alkyl chain. When used herein the term alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms includes methyl, ethyl, i-propyl and n-propyl; the term cycloalkyl of 3 to 10 carbon atoms includes cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and cycloheptyl and the term halogen includes chloro, fluoro, bromo and iodo.

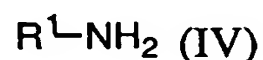
The present invention also provides a process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I). More particularly, the compounds of formula (I) may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (II):



wherein X and X' is a suitably designed leaving group such as methoxy, ethoxy, butoxy, isopropoxy, halogeno or a similar leaving group, with a compound of formula (III):



wherein Ar is the substituted phenyl ring shown hereinbefore or a group of atoms convertible thereto, followed by treatment with a compound of formula (IV):



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wherein R<sup>1</sup> is as defined hereinbefore or a group of atoms convertible thereto, in a solvent such as ethanol, acetonitrile, or the appropriate amine (IV) at ambient or elevated temperature. Dichloromethane can be used as a cosolvent. The order of addition of the compound of formula (III) and the compound of formula (IV) to the compound of formula (II) may be reversed.

Compounds of formula (I) have been found to relax smooth muscle. They have demonstrated activity at concentrations below 10.0  $\mu$ M. They are useful in the treatment of disorders associated with smooth muscle contraction, disorders involving excessive smooth muscle contraction of the urinary tract (such as incontinence), or of the gastro-intestinal tract (such as irritable bowel syndrome), asthma, and hair loss. Furthermore, the compounds of formula (I) are potassium channel activators which render them useful for treatment of peripheral vascular disease, hypertension, congestive heart failure, stroke, anxiety, cerebral anoxia and other neurodegenerative disorders. The present invention provides a method of treating smooth muscle disorders in mammals including man, which comprises administering to the afflicted mammal an effective amount of a compound or a pharmaceutical composition of the invention.

The present invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of this invention in combination or association with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In particular, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition which comprises an effective amount of a compound of this invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The compositions are preferably adapted for oral administration. However, they may be adapted for other modes of administration, for example, parenteral administration for patient suffering from heart failure.

In order to obtain consistency of administration, it is preferred that a composition of the invention is in the form of a unit dose. Suitable unit dose forms include tablets, capsules, powders in sachets or vials. Such unit dose forms may contain from 0.1 to 100 mg of a compound of the invention and preferably from 2 to 50 mg. Still further preferred unit dosage forms contain 5 to 25 mg of a compound of the

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present invention. The compounds of the present invention can be administered orally at a dose range of about 0.01 to 100 mg/kg or preferably at a dose range of 0.1 to 10 mg/kg. Such compositions may be administered from 1 to 6 times a day, more usually from 1 to 4 times a day.

The compositions of the invention may be formulated with conventional excipients, such as a filler, a disintegrating agent, a binder, a lubricant, a flavoring agent and the like. They are formulated in conventional manner, for example, in a manner similar to that used for known antihypertensive agents, diuretics and  $\beta$ -blocking agents.

The following examples are presented to illustrate rather than limit the scope of the invention.

#### EXAMPLE 1

##### 3-(Tert-butylamino)-4-(2-hydroxy-4-cyanophenyl)- amino-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione

A mixture of 3-methoxy-4-nitrobenzonitrile (1.5 g, 0.008 mol) and LiCl (1.07 g, 0.025 mol) in DMF (14 ml) was heated to reflux. The reaction is monitored by TLC (1:1 hexane: ethyl acetate). When the starting material has disappeared (approximately 3 hours), the reaction is cooled and 42 ml of 2.5 N NaOH is added. The solution is extracted with diethyl ether. The aqueous layer is acidified with 73 ml of 2N HCl, then extracted well with ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed with brine, dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ), and filtered. Concentration on a rotary evaporator yields 3-hydroxy-4-nitrobenzonitrile N,N-dimethylformyl hemiacetal. This product is passed through a pad of silica gel (2:1 ethyl acetate : hexane) to yield 3-hydroxy-4-nitrobenzonitrile, 1.31 g (0.00798 mol, 94.75%).

$^1\text{H}$  NMR:  $\delta$ , DMSO 7.4 (1H,s), 7.6 (1H,d, J 8.34), 8 (1H, d, J 8.59), 12 (1H,s)

MS: (EI) [m+] @ m/z 164

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A parr bottle was charged with palladium on activated carbon (5%, 0.204 g). A solution of 3-hydroxy-4-nitrobenzonitrile (1.36 g, 0.00829 mol) in 41 ml of ethanol was added. The reaction mixture was placed under 25 psi of hydrogen gas and shaken for 1 hour. TLC (1:1 hexane: ethyl acetate) shows that no starting material remained. The mixture was filtered through Celite® and evaporated to yield 3-hydroxy-4-aminobenzonitrile, 1.08 g (0.00806 mol, 97%).

MS: [(-) ESI] [m-H]<sup>-</sup> @ m/z 133

A solution of 3-hydroxy-4-aminobenzonitrile (1.08 g, 0.008 mol) and diethyl squarate (1.19 ml, 0.008 mol) in dry ethanol (22 ml) was heated at 85° C for two days. During the course of the reaction, a tan precipitate forms. TLC (1:1 hexane: ethyl acetate) indicates that no starting material is present. The solid is filtered through a Buchner funnel, washed with cold ethanol, and collected to give 3-ethoxy-4-(2-hydroxy-4-cyanophenyl)amino-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione, 1.19 g (0.0046 mol, 57%).  
<sup>1</sup>H NMR: δ, DMSO 1.2 (3H, t, J 7.1), 4.38 (2H, q, J 7.1), 7.09 (1H, dd, J 1.8, 15.2), 7.1 (1H, d, J 1.9), 7.2 (1H, d, J 8.3), 10.05 (1H, bs), 11.4 (1H, bs)  
MS: [(-)ESI] [m-H]<sup>-</sup> @ m/z 257

A mixture of 3-ethoxy-4-(2-hydroxy-4-cyanophenyl)amino-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione (0.395 g, 0.0015 mol) and tert-butylamine (4 ml, 0.038 mol) in enough CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to form a solution (a small amount of dry ethanol was required) was stirred at room temperature for two days. During this time, a precipitate forms. TLC (2:1 ethyl acetate: hexane) indicates a loss of starting material. The reaction is evaporated to a solid on a rotary evaporator. The solid is taken up in ethyl acetate and extracted well with 0.25 N HCl. The organic layer is washed once with distilled water, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and evaporated to a solid. The solid is collected and washed with diethyl ether to give 3-(tert-butylamino)-4-(2-hydroxy-4-cyanophenyl)amino-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione, 0.270 g (0.00095 mol, 62%).  
<sup>1</sup>H NMR: δ DMSO 1.4 (9H, s), 7.13 (1H, d, J 1.75), 7.25 (1H, d, J 1.75), 8.0 (1H, d, J 8.34), 8.7 (1H, bs), 9.5 (1H, bs), 11.0 (1H, bs)  
MS: (EI) m<sup>+</sup> @ m/z 285



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**EXAMPLE 2****3-(Tert-amylamino)-4-(2-hydroxy-4-cyanophenyl)-  
amino-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione**

A mixture of 3-ethoxy-4-(2-hydroxy-4-cyanophenyl)amino-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione (0.395 g, 0.0015 mol) and tert-amylamine (4 ml, 0.034 mol) in enough CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to form a solution (a small amount of dry ethanol was required) was stirred at room temperature for two days. During this time, a precipitate forms. TLC (2:1 ethyl acetate: hexane) indicates a loss of starting material. The reaction is evaporated to a solid on a rotary evaporator. The solid is taken up in ethyl acetate and extracted well with 0.25 N HCl. The organic layer is washed once with distilled water, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and evaporated to a solid. The solid is collected and washed with diethyl ether to give 3-(tert-amylamino)-4-(2-hydroxy-4-cyanophenyl)amino-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione, 0.253 g (0.00085 mol, 55%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR: δ DMSO 0.85 (3H, t, J 7.5), 1.35 (6H, s), 1.73 (2H, q, J 7.2, 7.5), 7.14 (1H, d, J 1.76), 7.27 (1H, dd, J 1.76, 6.6), 7.97 (1H, d, J 8.35), 8.56 (1H, bs), 9.57 (1H, bs), 10.99 (1H, bs)

MS: (EI) m+ @ m/z 299

**EXAMPLE 3****3-(2,2,1-Trimethylpropylamino)-4-(2-hydroxy-4-cyano-  
phenyl)amino-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione**

A mixture of 3-ethoxy-4-(2-hydroxy-4-cyanophenyl)amino-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione (0.395 g, 0.0015 mol) and (R)-2,2,1-trimethylpropylamine (0.2 M in ethanol, 23 ml, 0.0046 mol) was stirred at room temperature for two days. TLC (2:1 ethyl acetate: hexane) indicates a loss of starting material. The ethanol is evaporated on a rotary evaporator. The reaction is taken up in ethyl acetate and extracted well with 0.25 N HCl. The organic layer is washed once with distilled water, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and evaporated to a solid. The solid is collected and washed with diethyl ether to give 3-[(R)-2,2,1-trimethylpropylamino]-4-(2-hydroxy-4-cyanophenyl)amino-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione, 0.345 g (0.00095 mol, 72%).

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<sup>1</sup>H NMR: δ DMSO 0.90 (9H, s), 1.16 (3H, d, J 6.8), 4.02 (1H, dq, J 14.17, 6.81, 3.08), 7.13 (1H, d, J 8.35), 7.26 (1H, dd, J 1.76, 6.59), 8.04 (1H, d, J 8.35), 9.48 (1H, bs), 11.0 (1H, bs)  
MS: (EI) m+ @ m/z 313

#### EXAMPLE 4

##### 3-(2,2,1-Trimethylpropylamino)-4-(2-hydroxy-6-cyano-phenyl)amino-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione

A mixture of 2-nitro-3-methoxybenzonitrile (2.00 g, 0.0112 mol) and LiCl (1.43 g, 0.034 mol) in DMF (18.7 ml) was heated to reflux. The reaction is monitored by TLC (1:1 hexane: ethyl acetate). When the starting material has disappeared (approximately 3 hours), the reaction is cooled and 56 ml of 2.5 N NaOH is added. The solution is extracted with diethyl ether. The aqueous layer is acidified with 100 ml of 2N HCl, then extracted well with ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed with brine, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and filtered. Concentration on a rotary evaporator yields 2-nitro-3-hydroxybenzonitrile N,N-dimethylformyl hemiacetal. This product is passed through a pad of silica gel (2:1 ethyl acetate : hexane) to yield 2-nitro-3-hydroxybenzonitrile, 1.31 g (0.00799 mol, 71%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR: δ, DMSO 7.49-7.72 (3H, aromatic series of m), 12.0 (1H, bs).

A parr bottle was charged with palladium on activated carbon (5%, 0.196g). A solution of 2-nitro-3-hydroxybenzonitrile (1.31 g, 0.008 mol) in 40 ml of ethanol was added. The reaction mixture was placed under 25 psi of hydrogen gas and shaken for 1 hour. TLC (1:1 hexane: ethyl acetate) shows that no starting material remained. The mixture was filtered through Celite® and evaporated to yield 2-amino-3-hydroxybenzonitrile, 1.01 g (0.0075 mol, 94%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR: δ, DMSO 6.00-6.14 (2H, aromatic series of m), 7.15 (1H, d, J 8.5), 10.3 (1H, bs)

MS: (EI) m+ @ m/z 134

A solution of 2-amino-3-hydroxybenzonitrile (1.00 g, 0.0075 mol) and diethyl squarate (1.10 ml, 0.0075 mol) in dry ethanol (20 ml) was heated at 85° C for three

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days. During the course of the reaction, a tan precipitate forms. The solid is filtered through a Buchner funnel, washed with cold ethanol, adsorbed on silica gel, and flash chromatographed using hexane / ethyl acetate (2:1) as the eluant to give 3-ethoxy-4-(2-hydroxy-6-cyanophenyl)amino-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione, 0.50 g (0.0019 mol, 26%).  
<sup>1</sup>H NMR:  $\delta$ , DMSO 1.4 (3H, t, J 8.9), 4.7 (2H, q, J 8.9), 7.2-7.4 (3H, aromatic series of m), 10.7 (1H, s), 10.8 (1H, s)  
MS: (EI) m+ m/z @ 258.

A mixture of 3-ethoxy-4-(2-hydroxy-6-cyanophenyl)amino-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione (0.250 g, 0.00097 mol) and (R)-2,2,1-trimethylpropylamine (0.2 M in ethanol, 9.7 ml, 0.0019 mol) was stirred at room temperature for two days. TLC (2:1 ethyl acetate: hexane) indicates a loss of starting material. The reaction is evaporated on a rotary evaporator. The residue is taken up in ethyl acetate and extracted well with 0.25 N HCl. The organic layer is washed once with distilled water, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and evaporated to a solid. The solid is collected and washed with diethyl ether with several drops of ethyl acetate to give 3-[(R)-2,2,1-trimethylpropylamino]-4-(2-hydroxy-6-cyanophenyl)amino-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione, 0.230 g (0.00073 mol, 76%)  
<sup>1</sup>H NMR:  $\delta$  DMSO 0.91 (9H, s), 1.17 (3H, d, J 7.25), 3.98 (3H, aromatic series of m), 7.5 (1H, d, J 9.66), 9.33 (1H, bs), 10.75 (1H, bs)  
MS: (EI) m+ @ m/z 313.

### EXAMPLE 5

#### 3-(Tert-amylamino)-4-(2-hydroxy-6-cyanophenyl)- amino-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione

A mixture of 3-ethoxy-4-(2-hydroxy-6-cyanophenyl)amino-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione (0.250 g, 0.00097 mol) and tert-amylamine (1.13 ml, 0.0097 mol) was stirred in enough CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to form a solution at room temperature for two days. During this time a precipitate forms. The reaction solvent is evaporated on a rotary evaporator, the residue is taken up in ethyl acetate and extracted well with 0.25 N HCl. The organic layer is washed once with distilled water, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and evaporated to a solid. The solid is collected and gives 3-(tert-amylamino)-4-(2-hydroxy-6-cyanophenyl)-amino-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione, 0.135g (0.00045 mol, 46%).

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<sup>1</sup>H NMR:  $\delta$ , DMSO 0.88 (3H, t, 7.5), 1.37 (6H, s), 1.72 (2H, q, J 7.5), 7.18-7.24 (aromatic series of m), 7.76 (1H, bs), 9.47 (1H, bs), 10.75 (1H, bs)  
MS: (EI) m+ @ m/z 299

### EXAMPLE 6

#### 3-(2-Hydroxy-6-methylphenylamino)-4-(2,2,1-trimethylpropylamino)-cyclobut-3-ene-1,2-dione

A solution of 2-amino-3-methylphenol (3.6 g, 29.2 mmol) and diethyl squarate (5 g, 29.4 mmol) in dry ethanol (80 mL) was heated to reflux for two days, then allowed to stand at room temperature for 48 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was suspended in ethyl acetate (50 mL). Hexane (50 mL) was added to produce a slurry, which was filtered, and rinsed with three portions of hexane:ethyl acetate (1:1). The resulting solid was suspended in dichloromethane (200 mL) and methanol (20 mL), stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, and filtered. The precipitate was suspended in hot dichloromethane, filtered hot, and dried to give 3-ethoxy-4-(2-hydroxy-6-methylphenylamino)-cyclobut-3-ene-1,2-dione, 1.56 g (6.3 mmol, 22%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR:  $\delta$ , DMSO 1.10-1.52 (3H, two overlapping multiplets, rotamers), 2.12 (3H, s), 2.50 (3H, s), 4.30-4.80 (2H, two overlapping multiplets, rotamers), 6.62 (1H, d), 6.70 (1H, d), 7.00 (1H, t), 9.62 (1H, s), 9.90 and 10.0 (1H, two overlapping brs, rotamers)

3-Ethoxy-4-(2-hydroxy-6-methylphenylamino)-cyclobut-3-ene-1,2-dione (0.4 g, 1.62 mmol) and (R)-2-amino-3,3-dimethylbutane (16 mL of a 0.2 M solution in absolute ethanol, 3.20 mmol) in dichloromethane (4 mL) was heated at 80°C for 4 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled, concentrated under reduced pressure, and the resulting residue was triturated with hexane:ethyl acetate (1:1) to produce a solid, which was filtered and rinsed with hexane:ethyl acetate (1:1). Chromatography with 10% methanol in dichloromethane gave (R)-3-(2-hydroxy-6-methylphenylamino)-4-(2,2,1-trimethylpropyl-amino)-cyclobut-3-ene-1,2-dione, 0.24 g (0.79 mmol, 49%).  
[ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> = +10.25° (6.4 mg/mL, DMSO).

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<sup>1</sup>H NMR:  $\delta$ , DMSO 0.89 (9H, br s), 1.13 (3H, br m), 2.15 (3H, s), 3.95 (1H, br m), 6.67 (1H, d, J = 7.2), 6.72 (1H, d, J = 7.2), 6.96 (1H, t, J = 7.8), 7.15 (1H, br s), 8.75 (1H, br s), 9.70 (1H, br s)

MS: (EI) m+ @ m/z 302

(S)-3-(2-hydroxy-6-methylphenylamino)-4-(2,2,1-trimethylpropylamino)-cyclobut-3-ene-1,2-dione is produced by the same method by substituting (S)-2-amino-3,3-dimethylbutane for the (R)-2-amino-3,3-dimethylbutane employed in the preceding paragraph.

#### EXAMPLE 7

##### 3-tert-Butylamino-4-(2-hydroxy-6-methyl-phenylamino)-cyclobut-3-ene-1,2-dione

3-Ethoxy-4-(2-hydroxy-6-methyl-phenylamino)-cyclobut-3-ene-1,2-dione (0.4 g, 1.62 mmol) in t-butylamine (4.8 mL) and dichloromethane (4.8 mL) was allowed to stand at room temperature for 7 days. The slurry was filtered, rinsed with ethyl acetate, and dried. Chromatography with 10% methanol in dichloromethane, followed by trituration with 5% ethyl acetate in hexane gave 3-tert-butylamino-4-(2-hydroxy-6-methyl-phenylamino)-cyclobut-3-ene-1,2-dione, 0.18 g (0.66 mmol, 41%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR:  $\delta$ , DMSO 1.41 (9H, br s), 2.14 (3H, s), 6.66 (1H, d, J = 7), 6.71 (1H, d, J = 7), 6.95 (1H, t, J = 7), 7.60 (1H, br s), 8.78 (1H, br s), 9.70 (1H, br s)

MS: (EI) m+ @ m/z 274

The smooth muscle relaxing activity of the compounds of this invention was established in accordance with standard pharmaceutically accepted test procedures with representative compounds as follows:

Sprague-Dawley rats (150-200 g) are rendered unconscious by CO<sub>2</sub> asphyxiation and then euthanized by cervical dislocation. The bladder is removed into warm (37 deg.C) physiological salt solution (PSS) of the following composition (mM): NaCl, 118.4; KCl, 4.7; CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 2.5; MgSO<sub>4</sub>, 4.7; H<sub>2</sub>O, 1.2; NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, 24.9; KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 1.2; glucose, 11.1; EDTA, 0.023; gassed with 95% O<sub>2</sub>; 2/5% CO<sub>2</sub>; pH

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7.4. The bladder is opened and then cut into strips 1-2 mm in width and 7-10 mm in length. The strips are subsequently suspended in a 10 mL tissue bath under an initial resting tension of 1.5 g. The strips are held in place by two surgical clips one of which is attached to a fixed hook while the other is attached to an isometric force transducer. The preparations, which usually exhibit small spontaneous contractions, are allowed to recover for a period of 1 hour prior to a challenge with 0.1  $\mu$ M carbachol. The carbachol is then washed out and the tissue allowed to relax to its resting level of activity. Following a further 30 minute period of recovery an additional 15 mM KCl are introduced into the tissue bath. This increase in KCl concentration results in a large increase in the amplitude of spontaneous contractions (and initiation of contractions in previously quiescent strips) superimposed upon a small increase in basal tone. Following stabilization of this enhanced level of contractile activity, incremental increases in the concentration of test compound or vehicle are introduced into the tissue bath. Contractile activity is measured for each compound or vehicle concentration during the last minute of a 30 minute challenge.

The isometric force developed by the bladder strips is measured using a concentration required to elicit 50% inhibition of pre-drug contractile activity. The ( $IC_{50}$  concentration) is calculated from this concentration-response curve. The maximum percentage inhibition of contractile activity evoked by a test compound is also recorded for concentrations of test compound less than or equal to 30  $\mu$ M.

The results of this study are shown in Table I.

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Table IInhibition of Contractions in Isolated Rat Bladder Strips

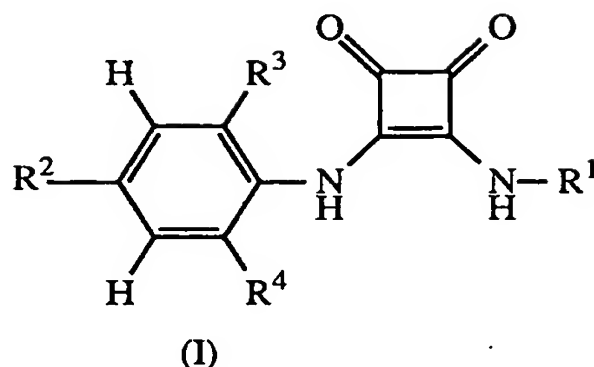
Compound	n	IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)
Example 1	2	3.1±0.55
Example 2	2	0.54±0.02
Example 3	2	6.05±3.95
Example 4	2	1.8±0.2
Example 5	4	0.45±0.07
Example 6	6	2.51±1.22
Example 7	4	6.39±5.2

Hence, the compounds of this invention have a pronounced effect on smooth muscle contractility and are useful in the treatment of urinary incontinence, irritable bladder and bowel disease, asthma, hypertension, stroke, and similar diseases as mentioned above, which are amenable to treatment with potassium channel activating compounds by administration, orally parenterally, or by aspiration to a patient in need thereof.

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**CLAIMS**

1. A compound of the formula



wherein:

R<sup>1</sup> is straight chain alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, branched chain alkyl of 3 to 10 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of 3 to 10 carbon atoms, hydroxyalkyl of 2 to 10 carbon atoms, fluoroalkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms or polyfluoroalkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms;  
and one of R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> is hydroxyl and the other two are, independently, H, CN, halogen, alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms or hydroxyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. A compound as claimed in Claim 1 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is straight chain alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, branched chain alkyl of 3 to 10 carbon atoms or fluoroalkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
3. A compound as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is tert-butyl, tert-amyl or 2,2,1-trimethylpropyl.
4. A compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 3 wherein one of R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> is hydroxyl and the other two are each independently selected from H, CN and alkyl of 1 to 3.
5. A compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 4 wherein R<sup>2</sup> is H or CN.



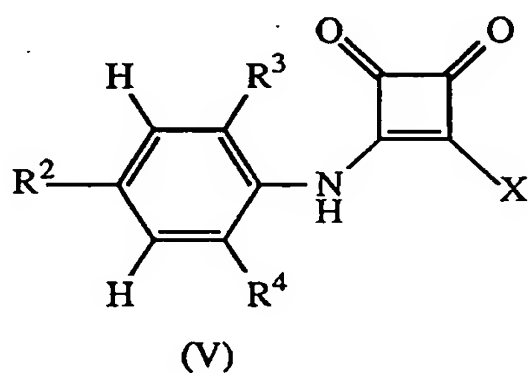
- 15 -

6. A compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 5 wherein one of R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> is hydroxyl and the other is selected from H, CN and alkyl of 1 to 3.
7. The compound of Claim 1 which is  
3-(tert-butylamino)-4-(2-hydroxy-4-cyanophenyl)amino-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione,  
3-(tert-amylamino)-4-(2-hydroxy-4-cyanophenyl)amino-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione,  
3-(2,2,1-trimethylpropylamino)-4-(2-hydroxy-4-cyanophenyl)amino-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione,  
3-(2,2,1-trimethylpropylamino)-4-(2-hydroxy-6-cyanophenyl)amino-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione,  
3-(tert-amylamino)-4-(2-hydroxy-6-cyanophenyl)amino-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione,  
3-(2-hydroxy-6-methylphenylamino)-4-(2,2,1-trimethylpropylamino)-cyclobut-3-ene-1,2-dione,  
3-tert-butylamino-4-(2-hydroxy-6-methyl-phenylamino)-cyclobut-3-ene-1,2-dione  
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of any of these.
8. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 7.
9. A method for reducing the adverse effects of smooth muscle contractions which comprises administering, orally or parenterally, to a patient in need thereof, a compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 7.
10. A method as claimed in Claim 9 wherein the smooth muscle adversely contracting causes urinary incontinence or irritable bowel syndrome.
11. A compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 7 for use as a medicament.

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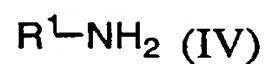
12. Use of a compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 7 for the manufacture of a medicament for use as a medicament for reducing the adverse effects of smooth muscle contractions.

13. A process for the preparation of a compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 7 comprising reacting a compound of formula (V):



wherein each of  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are as defined in Claim 1 or a group of atoms convertible thereto,

with a compound of formula (IV):



wherein  $R^1$  is as defined in Claim 1 or a group of atoms convertible thereto,

to provide the desired compound of formula I.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l Application No  
PCT/US 98/01466

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 6 C07C225/20 C07C255/59

According to International Patent Classification(IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC 6 C07C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 506 252 A (JOHN A. BUTERA ET AL.) 9 April 1996 see claims; example 25; table I ---	1-13
A	US 5 403 853 A (JOHN A. BUTERA ET AL.) 4 April 1995 cited in the application see claims; examples -----	1-13

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance  
"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date  
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)  
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means  
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention  
"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone  
"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.  
"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

19 May 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

02.06.98

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Authorized officer

Zervas, B

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 98/ 01466

### Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 9 and 10  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:  
Remark: Although claims 9 and 10  
are directed to a method of treatment of the human  
body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged  
effects of the compound.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such  
an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

### Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all  
searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment  
of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report  
covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is  
restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No  
PCT/US 98/01466

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